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"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSES MILE RUPTURE RADICALLY CURED by Dr. Marsh's reatment: 40 years' practical experience. Office 2 Vessy.st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church. No uptown branch.

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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The conflict between Prince Bismarck and the German Catholics is reviving. ____ There is a complete rupture between Bulgaria and Roumania. = Extensive corruption has been found in the India Office in London. = Garcia has arrived in Cuba and issued two proclamations.

DOMESTIC .- The Prospect Mountain House at Lake George, N. Y., has been burned by a forest fire, == The Morris County, N. J., Democratic delegates are equally divided for Tilden and Bayard. = The Continental Brewery in Philadelphia has been partly destroyed by fire. === The Exhibition building is nearly ready for the Republican Convention at Chicago. = The Cincinnati Southern Railway Company has reduced its passenger rates. === Two detectives testified before the Whittaker Court of Inquiry. ____ Large numbers of people are in Washington to see the boat race.

CONGRESS .- In the Senate, the Post Office Appropriation bill was passed, with the clause for reletting the Star Service contracts stricken out ; a mes sage was received from the President in regard to the Fisheries question. == In the House, the River and Harbor bill was passed.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .-- Hugh Gardner's confirmation as Police Com doubtful. == Colonel Ingersoll yesterday expressed in conversation his views of Presidential candidates. = The Young Men's Democratic Club refused to support Mr. Tilden. Four thieves on a schooner were arrested and one was drowned. === Four men were found guilty of various offences in the Stone homicide case. === The chances of the Cubau expedition were discussed by Spaniards and Cubans. The courts were adjourned in honor of Chief Judge Church. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 88.18 cents. Stocks active and lower, and closing weak.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or partly cloudy weather with high temperature, and little sign of rain. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 85°; lowest. 60°; average,

Persons leaving town for the season, and Summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 20 per month, the address being changed as often as desired.

Representatives of the life insurance interest appeared before Governor Cornell yesterday and made arguments against the bill taxing the companies recently passed by the Legislature. A summary of the points in these arguments is printed on another page.

One of the most deplorable results of the forest fires in New-Jersey is the destruction of the vineyards near Egg Harbor. These vineyards represented years of labor, devoted by their thrifty German owners to redeeming the sandy soil from its primitive desert-like condition and cultivating the vines, which were their chief resource.

' In addition to the proposed reduction of ten per cent in the National tariff, the Mexican Congress should take steps to revise the entire list so as to make the duties more equitable and render their collection satisfactory to both merchants and the Government. While the Mexican tariff has some excellent features, there is much in it which impedes trade without encouraging home industry or increasing the

Said Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll yesterday: I want Blaine nominated because he is a man " of genius; because he will fill the country " with enthusiasm; and because men dead for "other candidates will have wings for him." It is this feeling which gives such remarkable vitality to Mr. Blaine's candidacy. Colonel Ingersoll tersely expresses the sentiment that underlies the Biaine movement in all parts of

Courage is not a rare quality among sailors, but it is seldom better displayed than it was by John Williams, mate of the schooner Victor, when he beat off five river thieves from the deck of his vessel in Flushing Bay, Sunday night, and then, rousing the sleeping crew, humanely rescued three of the rascals from their upturned boat in the water. The fourth was picked up by another boat, the fifth was drowned. The survivors will now have an opportunity of cooling their piratical ardor during a term in the penitentiary.

The situation in Illinois grows more and more

strained as the date for the State Convention approaches. Thus far General Grant's reckless partisans in Chicago show no signs of returning reason, but there is good ground for believing that their combativeness will greatly diminish when they meet the cool-headed country delegates at Springfield to-morrow. The Convention will not violate all precedents and all principles of justice for the sake of satisfying a beaten minority in a single county.

The River and Harbor bill is a mass of extravagance and downright jobbery, but this fact, palpable to every one, did not prevent its passage yesterday in the House by the heavy majority of 179 to 47. It now goes to the Senate, where its character is not likely to be improved. This measure is an annually recurring reminder of the need of an amendment to the Constitution permitting the President to veto separate clauses of an appropriation bill. If Mr. Hayes had this privilege he would make short work of the numerous plundering schemes embodied in the present bill. Under the prevailing system every River and Harbor bill is to a greater or less extent the fruit of a conspiracy to take away money from the public treasury and spend it for the benefit of local and private interests under the guise of promoting commerce. Experience has shown that nothing short of a change in the Constitution will break up this vicious system.

The same reasons which make it improper for Congress to disturb the tariff at this time, make it wise on the other hand to encourage undertakings which will help the sale of American manufactured goods abroad. The fall of prices and the choked state of the home markets render it important to have as large a foreign sale of our wares as possible. It would be a calamity especially to lose the promising trade now springing up with such countries as Brazil, Australia and Mexico, which has been developed by the American steamship lines to those markets. Since the day when it became possible to send the products of American factories to those markets direct under the American flag, the sale of those products has increased enormously. The sale in Brazil is now four times as large as it was two years ago; and that it promises to continue to grow is shown by the unprecedented rush of merchants and travellers from that country to the United States at this time. The same facts are true in a general way of the Australian, Cuban, and Mexican trades. It appears to be the peculiar office of steamship lines to create and expand trade in valuable goods; and if America is to sell her manufactured wares on a large scale, she must have steamship lines to the countries which wish to buy from us. In view of the fact therefore that the American lines to Brazil and Australia are in danger of being withdrawn, owing to British competition, it is interesting to note that a bill to sustain these lines was agreed upon yesterday by the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

WHY CONGRESS SHOULD ADJOURN.

On Saturday that public nuisance known as the Democratic House of Representatives voted to adjourn May 31. In the affirmative were 85 Republicans. 2 Greenback members, and 34 Democrats; in the negative there were 7 Republicans, 6 Greenback men, and 77 Democrats. The Democratic votes, it will be seen, were more than two to one against adjournment, and it is not surprising, therefore, that it was resolved by a Democratic caucus held in the evening that the vote to adjourn ought to be reconsidered. The reason given was that some bill ought to be passed before adjournment to reduce the tariff, and also some measure to "regulate the electoral count"-in other words, to enable the Democrats to steal the Presidency. If Congress will not adjourn until the latter measure can be passed, it ought to be kept in session all the year. The majority in that body already has quite enough power; so much, indeed, that some persons doubt whether the people of the United States are able to elect a President of their own choice, and to get his election recognized by the factious Democrats in Congress. Unless the majority of electoral votes against the Democratio candidate should be large, it is evident that an effort will be made to count him in, and the power of Congress for such a defeat of the will of the people ought not to be increased. If this were the only question pending, the Democrats would probably decide with much unanimity to remain in session, at least long enough to grasp increased power for mischief, if possible,

Happily, there are other questions. Some Democrate want legislation about the currency; others dread nothing else so much. Some look upon the revision of the tariff as the one thing needful to secure their return; others know that it would consign them to the shades of private life. Speaker Randall is supposed to have ambitions. He appears to have organized a minority of the Democrats to favor adjournment, in the belief that his own interests and those of his party will be seriously imperilled if the session is prolonged. Probably he will do what he can to prevent the reconsideration which other Democrats mean to attempt. As he does not stand alone, but has support in quarters of great influence with the Democratic members, his recalcitrant minority may prove stubborn. It does not appear how many of the members who voted for the adjournment attended the caucus on Saturday, nor is it certain that any of them will obey its orders. But the right course for Republicans is to stand together and get this mischief-making

Congress adjourned as soon as possible. This Congress has not been doing the Republicans any harm, it is true. Vetoes are likely to arrest any particularly malignant legislation, and the exposure of Democratic purposes is of some value. In a party point of view, it might be desirable to have the malice and phenomenal incapacity of the Democrats, their faithlessness, their disloyalty, and their readiness to resort to the worst measures and methods, as fully illustrated as possible. Congress has made many Republican votes by its session thus far, and might make a great many more if it should sit two months longer. But the Republicans have no right to risk serious harm to the country for the sake of a possible political advantage. This Congress does mischief every hour. It unsettles business and disturbs trade, and has already caused many establishments to contemplate closing their doors until it has done meddling with things. It encourages the rebellious and revolutionary spirit, and prepares men to look with indifference, if not with favor, upon some high-handed outrage in connection with the next Presidential election. It is not clear, even now, that we shall escape another prostration of industry as a result of financial and business uncertainties, or another civil strife as a consequence of Democratic attempts to steal the Presidency, and the risk of either is increased by a continuance of Congress in session.

The desire of some of the ablest and most influential Democrats to get their partisans away from the Capitol as soon as possible may have, it is charitable to believe, a patriotic motive. They know that their party is hopelessly divided upon some important questions.

But they find that the rowdies, repudiators, and revolutionists of the party get the upper hand in it more and more the longer the session lasts. By crazy speeches they kindle each other's audacity; by perpetual iteration of falsehoods about the Republicans they work themselves into a notion that the people are ready to tolerate anything in order to get rid of the Republican party; and by constant study of plans to steal the Presidency they come to rely less upon votes and more upon trickery and outrage. The Democratic party is fast getting into such a condition that it may undertake measures so revolutionary that the peace of the country might be broken before submission to the will of the people and to the Constitution could be secured. The sooner this club of Jacobins dissolves, the better for the country.

THE WEST POINT INQUIRY.

It must be admitted that Recorder Sears has succeeded in surrounding Whittaker with a pretty strong net-work of circumstantial evidence pointing to him as the writer of the anonymous note of warning, and by inference as the author of the assault upon himself. At the same time there is a possibitity of his innocence. A point brought out in our West Point

correspondence deserves consideration. Set No. 1 of the manuscript sets last given to the experts was, it will be remembered, composed of Whittaker's letters and class exercises. Every expert knew at a glance, from their contents, that these papers were written by Whittaker. But who was the author of set No. 2? The fact that there was a second set shows that resemblances were found in the papers it comprised to the writing in the anonymous note, else the formality of giving to the experts anything besides Whittaker's own writings might have been dispensed with. Furthermore, the testimony of Whittaker's instructors, his standing in his class just before the alleged assault, and his present confidence in his ability to pass the examination, all tend to destroy the only plausible motive he could have had for mutilating himself--namely to go to the hospital, tide over his examination, and by exciting sympathy get another year's extension of his time at the Academy.

The mystery about this affair is by no means cleared up yet. If the colored lad is guilty, he must have a brain of a very singular construction and a conscience curiously warped by his experience at West Point. But whatever be the result so far as Whittaker is concerned, the investigation has fully justified the severe verdict of the public upon the barbarous treatment of colored students at the Military Academy. When West Point manners and methods are reformed, Whittakers will be impossible.

IRISH AFFAIRS. The Duchess of Marlborough has returned to England, in consequence of the change of Government. Among all the "outs who are in and ins who are out," it is doubtful whether any official will be as much missed in his place as this lady who has shown so much zeal and discretion in relieving the suffering of the wretched people of Ireland. If correspondents are to be trusted, her chief regret in leaving was that she was obliged to give up her work, and almost her last act was to indite an open letter to the Lord Mayor of London telling the same story as that sent to us by Mr. Redpath of the increasing need and its probable continuance until the last of July, and appealing to the people of England to continue their contributions. A public recognition of her services to the cause of humanity is offered by the Queen in the shape of the Order of Victoria and Albert. A heavy subscription to the Famine Fund not only from the royal family, but from the people of her own class in England, would probably have pleased the Duchess (who is a good sensible woman, as well as a Duchess) more than the ribbon and

The English people seem almost as indifferent now to the famine in Ireland as they were at first. The loan of a public fund to the landlords, for works which are not yet inaugurated, and the flattering speeches of the Royal Princes about the American contributions, do not cover the fact that the English, princes, nobles and commoners, have sent very little hard cash to their starving subjects and tenants. Indeed, the Irish have not secured aid from the quarters where they had the most right to expect it. Ships loaded with food and cattle belonging to their landlords were, it is stated, actually leaving the Irish ports at the very time when the American relief vessels were coming in. The levving of Peter's pence has not been lightened during the famine. What a chance was there for the Pope to show himself a veritable father of his starving flock and for the English landholder to prove himself a brother man and not a shopkeeper in the eyes of the world. But they were blind to the opportunity. It was the American who, as usual when help was needed, was indifferent to the almighty dollar. There can be little doubt, however, that these facts have had effect in lessening the contributions from this country. Our correspondent's reports show the absolute necessity of continuing our aid until July at

Mr. Parnell, it is rumored, will return to this country in October. The goose, he probably thinks, in spite of his ill-usage, is not yet so dead that she cannot lay another golden egg for

ARE THEY TRUE FRIENDS?

There is one result of the third term campaign which all patriotic Americans, whatever their politics, must deeply deplore. General Grant holds an entirely different place in the estimation of the people now from that which was almost universally accorded to him a year ago. When he left the Presidency everybody seemed eager to forget the mistakes of his administration, to put the best possible construction upon all his public actions, to do the follest justice to the substantial manliness and integrity of his character, and to the many amiable qualities which lay at the foundation even of his faults: The good wishes of the whole Nation followed him. The organs of all political parties united in tributes of gratitude and admiration. During his tour around the world the people watched his movements with pride. and on his return they welcomed him with unaffected heartiness. He was the first citizen of the Republic. No American since Washington had filled a place of such exceptional distinction.

If he had been elevated again to the Chief Magistracy of the United States by a spontaneous and irresistible movement among the people, this extraordinary honor, dangerous as it would have been, might have seemed only the natural climax of a phenomenally successful career. But how different is the situation today. It is proved now beyond any question that the general demonstration of esteem for the ex-President was the expression of a personal feeling merely. There is not, and there never has been, a popular desire for his return to the White House. On the contrary, no sooner is the question of his renomination presented in a practical form than all the fervor of the public welcome is chilled. For the time being General Grant has ceased to be the idol of the Nation. He is exhibited to us as one of a dozen candidana struggling for the prize with

all the violence and all the arts that are commonly employed in capturing delegates and manipulating conventions. The criticisms upon his administrative career, the exposure of his various mistakes, the defects of his character, the record of his associates, are discussed in a tone which contrasts strangely with the late harmonious chorus of gratitude. It needs no prophet to foretell that in case of his renomination he will have to pass through a campaign of slander and denunciation inexpressibly mortifying to every American who values the fame of an American hero. Already it is manifest that his nomination, far from arousing enthusiasm, would be followed by a formidable defection from his party. The great General would close his public life in a disastrous defeat.

But if the warm regard of the people for General Grant has been interrupted it has not been destroyed. Under happier circumstances it will revive. The third term movement was not scheme of Grant's devising. It was begun and pushed forward by other persons in their own interest, not at all in his; and to this day the ex-President has taken only a passive part in the operations. Aspiring politicians have used him for their personal advancement. Under the authority of his name they have packed primaries, organized bolts, broken up conventions in riot, "got at" the leaders of ward and district associations, and performed all the other questionable deeds which are commonly reckoned as the dirty work of politics. They represent him as scrambling and fighting for place; but sooner or later it will be understood that they have really been running only their own campaign in their own way. When it is no longer possible to connect General Grant with such transactions as the recent affair in Chicago, the people will turn again toward the distinguished soldier with that affectionate esteem which has been a higher honor to him than any political office can confer.

Would any man of the grateful thousands who greeted General Grant at Philadelphia with cheers of welcome a few months ago, have believed that he would allow his friends to put him into a scuffle for the Presidential nomination-that he would allow earnest Republicans to be denounced as traitors for insisting on the right to vote at Chicage as their consciences should dictate, and their constituents should desire, and that such disorganging and intolerant action as the Cook County bolt would be perpetrated in his name? If General Grant's fame suffers in this struggle for place, it will not be the opponents of the third term who work the damage. A great many people have unpleasant memories of his Administration, but they have studiously refrained from saying aught to recall those days and doings. The advocates of other candidates have treated General Grant with rare magnanimity. They are pained to see him brought down from the high level of esteem and affection which he occupies as the leader of the Union Armies. Can be be so blinded by ambition that he cannot see how seriously his injudicious friends are imperilling his reputation? It looks now as if he were doomed to certain defeat, and a victory gained by the methods his friends are employing, and which it must be presumed that he sanctions, would only be less disastrous than defeat. If General Grant would stop a moment and ompare his present position with the one he occupied on his return, and would consider that as this unseemly struggle grows more bitter he must sink still lower in popular esteem, his good sense would ead him to make the one declaration which would make him America's first citizen, and assure him of a place in history beside Washington and Lincoln

People who do not believe in the total depravity f human nature must sometimes be sorely tempted to reconsider their rejection of that doctrine. Sunday, while the once prosperous and thriving town of Milton, Penn., was almost literally in ashes, the inhabitants homeless and hungry, the whole community plunged in the greatest distress, two deliberate attempts were made to rekindle the flames. Some incendiary tried to burn the only hotel renaining in the town, and a railway station was also ired. No wonder the people were mad with rage. If the incendiary had been detected, Judge Lynch might have exercised summary jurisdiction. The proportions of this conflagration perhaps are not adequately apprehended. Six hundred buildings were burned. Those who last week were thought to be wealthy are beggared. covered by insurance is estimated at about \$1,000. 000 Relief however is reaching the sufferers from various quarters; but as the case is one of almost destitution, some of our own kindhearted and sympathetic citizens may be disposed to exercise their liberality. A special appeal is made in another column to Pennsylvanians living in New-York, but the response ought not to be limited by

The recent assassination in Leghorn of Giovanni G. Ferenzona, a prominent journalist, has produced a profound impression throughout Italy and is having considerable political effect. Ferenzona was the Leghorn correspondent of the Florence Gazzetta d'Halia, and was much disliked by the Republicans for his strictures on the action of their party. Two pamphlets which he printed attacking Garibald irritated the populace against him to such a point that his friends believed that his life was in danger and urged him to leave the city for a time. He re fused to go, and went about the streets as usual taking no precaution save to provide himself with revolver. At 8 o'clock in the evening of the 19th of April, as he was crossing the Piazza Cavour, an unknown man rushed upon him and stabbed him three times in the breast with a dagger before he could draw his weapon. Ferenzona was carried to a nospital and died in a few hours. The assassin has not been arrested. The murdered journalist is said to to have been a man of courage, honor and conscientious convictions on political questions, though his sharp, aggressive style of writing was calculated less to convince than to enrage his op-

Perhaps, in the estimation of some persons, Cadet Whittaker made a damaging admission when he confessed to the Court of Inquiry that "he had written one or two love stories"; but he quite redeemed himself when he added that "he had not ent them to the newspapers." He confessed also that "he had read some sensational literature." But not much," he said by way of apology. The drift of the questions which he thus answered is apparent. They were intended undoubtedly to show that Whittaker is of a romantic turn and might have gathered from such reading hints for creating dramatic sensation. One would like to know hat kind of books his persecutors were in the habit of perusing. They certainly did not get their ideas of good-breeding and brotherly love from their Bibles. Whatever may be the ultimate finding, it does not seem probable that West Point itself, in its collegiate capacity, will win much honor.

The unit rule and the third term should be buried together at Chicago.

There is a loud call by the anti-Tilden Democrats for the South to consolidate on Bayard and nominate him at Cincinnati. If they do that the North can be depended upon to consolidate for his defeat in November.

The Third Termers who have never admitted that Grant has been losing, are now bracing up and declaring that he has begun to gain again. Leaving out of the discussion the curious spectacle of a "spontaneous" movement gaining and losing, it is difficult to see where the signs of gaining come from. Certainly not from Illinois, where the Cook County bolters are begging to be admitted to the State Convention on any terms. Certainly not from New-York or Pennsylvania, where the unit rule is hopelessly shattered; and certainly not from the South, where the defections from Grant are hourly increasing. Even Louisians, which has here tofore been conceded to Grant, now shows such changes that the Third Termers claim only half of the sixteen aclegates who are to be elected on May

24. The fact cannot be successfully disputed that Grant is opposed both by a majority of his party and by a majority of his party's delegates to the Chicago Convention. If he is nominated at all it must be in spite of these two seemingly insurmountable obstables.

If Nebraska does not elect a solid Blaine delegation of six to-morrow, appearances are uncommonly deceptive. The delegates to the State Convention seem to be four or five to one in his favor.

The candid Grant papers see the set of the tide and admit their mistake. The Terre Haute Courier, one of the most influential Republican papers in Indians, has carried the name of Grant at the head of its columns for over a year past. Now, however, it has come to the conclusion that it would be impolitie to nominate him. It frankly says that "his nomination would put the Republican party on the defensive, which would be a pretty sure sign of defeat, for every victory gained by the Republican party has been when it was on the offensive, when it was the aggressor, fighting treason, wrong and robbery."

There is not a Third Termer in the land who will claim that if the delegates to the Chicago Convention are permitted to vote as they please Grant will have more than half enough votes to nominate him.

There is an unmistakable panic among the Democrats concerning the purposes of Mr. Tilden. They say his silence and mystery fill them with alarm. They hear a good deal of talk about second choices, but somehow when a State Convention assembles, there is in the midst of it the barrel and a Tilden agent-and lof the outcome is a Tilden delegation to Cincinnati. They interpret this to mean that the Claimant is, as usual, playing a sly game; that he has instructed his agents to assume an air of indifference to his chances, to pretend that there is no prospect of his running again, in order to throw his opponents off their guard and prevent any organized support of any other candidate. This has worked so well that he has already captured delegations from New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Connecticut, Rhode Island and several other States, and the Anti-Tridenites cry out that he will have the whole Convention presently if somebody isn't put in the field against him. The Southern States are exettedly called upon to select a candidate and go to Cincinnati united upon him. Thay's a good idea. Let them consolidate on Hendricks. difference to his chances, to pretend that there is no

Minnesota has no trouble in holding all there is of the Windom boom.

An interesting calculation of the composition of National Republican Convention, if the delegates were chosen on a basis of Republican votes, is made by The Atchison Champion. If the present apportionment of delegates were made on that basis, each delegate would represent 5,466 Republican voters, there being 738 delegates for 4,033,950 voters. But the fact is that each delegate from Nevada and Rhode Island represents less than 2,000 voters; each one from Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia and Texas represents less than 3,000 voters; and each one from Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee less than 4,000. The South is the largest beneficiary from the present unequal system, for in only one Southern State does each delegate represent the 5,466 voters which would be necessary on an equal ratio, while in 14 Northern States—California, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New-Jersey, New-York, Oilo, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin—each delegate represents 2,400 more Republican voters than the ratio requires. If the apportionment were made on one delegate for each 5,460 voters, the Convention would number 907 delegates for the States, exclusive of the 18 from the Territories. That would swell the number of Northern delegates from 462 to 638, and cut down the Southern delegates from 276 to 269, so that instead of composing nearly one-third of the Convention, as at present, the Democratic South would be reduced to nearly one-quarter. does each delegate represent the 5,466 voters quarter.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is going to give an address on "Changes in American Society," before the American Social Science Association at its ceting in Saratoga next September.

One of the treasures contained in Mr. Robert C. Winthrop's stately home in Boston is a fine portrait of Washington by Stuart. Mr. Winthrop also possesses a lock of the first President's bair.

General Garfield is said to be especially fond of the society of strong legal minds, and is a particular friend of Judge Black. Though utterly opposed in politics, each keenly appreciates the intellect of the

Jones Very, the Massachusetts poet and mystic, died ten days ago at his home in Salem. He was sixty-seven years old, and though a man of unusual gifts, was comparatively little known even in the town where he lived.

Mr. William Winter is to read a poem at Arlington Cemetery on Decoration Day, by invitation of the G. A. R. This poem will be an elegy not unlike in character "The Voice of the Silence," which Mr. Winter gave before the Army of the Potomac in '70, and "The Piedge to the Dead," read at a banquet of the same organisation last year. The President, the Cabinet, and the Judges of the Supreme Court will attend the ceremonies at Arling-

Of Mr. Blaine as a teacher of the blind in Philadelphia years ago, an old pupil says that he was vigorous, enthusiastic and high-spirited. One of his chief characteristics was promptitude, and another was the humor that helped greatly to enlighten the lives of the sightless beings about him. He never let anything stand in his way. Once in he never let anything stand in his way. Once in his geometry class he wanted a raised diagram which he did not have. Out came his pen-kuife, and, saying "Everything must give way to knowledge," he carved a diagram for his blind pupils on one of the settees. He was fond of reading to them out of school hours, and read "splendidly," his favorite authors being Irving and Prescott.

Of Henry D. Thoreau Mr. Robert Collyer says that when he saw him in 1861, that charming writer was over forty, but looked no more than thirty-five. He was a rather slender man, but of a fine mould, and with a presence which touched you with the feeling of perfect purity, as newly-opened roses do. And it was a clear, rose-tinted face he turned to you, delicate to look at as the face of a girl, and great gray eyes, the seer's eyes, full of quiet sunshine. It was a strong face, too, and the ose was especially notable; and his voice was low, but still sweet of tone, though the organs were all in revolt just then, while his words were as distinct and true to the ear as those of a great singer. I noticed, also, that he never went back on his tracks to pick up the fallen loops of a sentence, as com-monplace talkers do. He would hesitate sometimes just an instant for the right word, or to master the rouble in the chest, perhaps; but when he was through the sentence was perfect.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Franz von Suppe's comic opera "Boccaccio,"

" BOCCACCIO." At the Union Square Theatre last night was given

Around a frail and rather uninteresting plot the author of this piece has grouped many attractive scenes, at times amusing and again exceedingly pretty or picturesque. In the first of them a bookseller of the olden time assembles a street throng about his cart in the public square before the Santa Maria Novella at Florence, and sells to the highest bidder various books, among them the tales of Boccaccio. The doorway of Santa Maria is in the near view and there are pictures of ancient houses, a campanile and a fountain truly Florentine. Again the scene shifts to some small houses without the city and having olive trees and a piece of water near them. Here there is a cooper's shop, and to the noise of mallets pounded on the hoops of casks and barrels an amusing chorus is rendered. Boccaccio is cordially hated by the Florentines for the stories he has told of their intemperate babits and unfaithful wives, and in the square they burn his books before his eyes, declaring vengeance upon him also if they ever find him; while is in disguise as a beggar. The light of the play centred in the character of Boccaccio, as taken by Miss Jeannie Winston. There was a gentleness. dignity and grace in it that could hardly be over-praised, and it was evidently a keen delight to all who heard her voice, saw her movements and be-held her delightful presence. A large audience was present, and the applause was frequent and hearty. There were several recalls. It was near midnight when the play had ended.

RETURN OF THE "PIRATES,"

ompany has undergone several changes sin former season at this theatre. Miss Blanch Roosevelt is replaced by Miss Sailie Reber as Madel, and Mr. McCrery takes the place of Mr. Talbot as Frederio. There are also some changes in the chorus, but the strong members of the company are all here still. Mr. Brocolini as the Pirate King, is even better than ever. From first to last he is irresistible. It is worth the price of admission to hear him exclaim, "What!" when he learns that the Major-General has deceived him about the orphan business Mr. Clifton has also greatly improved his part of Sergeant of Police, impossible as that may seem to those who saw him at the first season. The Major-General is as good as ever, and the choruses are sung with the precision and spirit which come with long practice. They were received with great delight by the audience, and deserved it all. There can be no doubt that a crowded house will be precent at every performance of this short farewell season.

GENERAL NOTES

The entertainment at Chickering Hall tonight for the benefit of Manhattan Hospital promises to be a successful affair. If the attendance of the public is at all in proportion to the long list of artists who have volunteered their services, a handsome addition will be made to the funds of a deserving institution.

The Toledo Blade denounces the English sparrow as " a swaggerer, a boaster, a liar, and a caucus packer, a frequenter of free lunches, and a deadbeat generally. He has no domestic virtues, and is as devoid of public spirit as a defeated candidate after a county convention. His appearance in this country was a misfortune, and his continuance here is a nuisance that ought to be abated by general legislation. The City of New-York may want him to keep people out of Central Park, but so far as Toledo is concerned the sparrow must go."

Iowa walnut logs are now being shipped to England. The timber is bought in the tree by a Liverpool agent, and is cut down and hewn square. The ends are then painted to prevent cracking from exposure to the weather. The logs are shipped to Liver-pool to supply the cabinet makers of Great Britain. The timber is obtained in the Skunk River Valley, in the vicinity of Crawfor sville and Washington, and is of a superior quality. Iowa furnishes some of the bess black walnut to be found in the world for the furniture trade, and it is a source of considerable revenue to the State.

John Williams, merchant, of Rutledge, Ga., sued a desperado. The defendant entered the store in a furious passion, held out the summons in one hand clutched a long knife in the other, and said, " Williams, have you sued me t" Williams knew that an immediate "Yes" would make him sure of a stab. "Let me get my spectacles so that I can read the paper," said. He went behind the counter and came back, not with his glasses, but with an axe across his shoulder, "Yes," he said, "I have sued you." "All right," remarked the desperado, "I guess I'il pay the bill."

The proposition to erect a statue in Boston of Lief, the Norman, claimed as the discoverer of Massac chusetts, has called out a mild protest from the Historic cal Society there. Mr. William Everett told the mem bers at their last meeting that it was extremely doubtful whether there was ever any such person, and, in deed, intimated that Lief was a kind of historical Mrs Harris. Mr. Everett did not approve of passing by real historical characters, like Columbus or Cabot, "to honor doubtful heroes of legendary fame." The sentiment of the meeting appeared to be decidedly in favor of these views; yet Lief will probably have his statue after all, The passion for public images in Boston is hardly likely to be restrained by any consideration of historical accu-The change in editorial management of

The Pall Mall Gazette is so interesting an event in jour-Editor, is worth quoting: "Egotism is defined by Dr. Johnson to be 'too frequent mention of a man's self in writing or conversation.' We all know the egotist : his wonderful self-aufficiency, his supreme self-confidence, his fervent faith in his own importance, and in the impossibility for anything in which he has been concerned to prosper or even to exist without him. Like the faoled bantam cock, he implicitly believes that the sun rises in order to hear him crow. Such is the individual egotist, and so much are newspapers liable to the same fauls that the word 'nostism,' which is not found in Dr. Johnson, has had to be comed to express in their case the same quality. Of such weakness this journal has at no period of its career been greatly guilty. It is a significan that in our first number, which appeared on the 7th of February, 1865, this reticence was carried so far that, except for the 'No. 1, Vol. L. at the head of the first page, there was no indication whatever that a new social and political power had leapt into being, or of the tendencies of the influence which it hoped to wield. The same line of policy has been continued, and it is with some reluctance that we transgress our usual rule and for a mo ment speak of ourselves. It is now known to all our readers that the able and accomplished gentleman who has from the commencement been Editor of this journal no longer retains that position; and in bidding him farewell we feel bound to say how much The Pall Mall Gazetic has owed to as untiring assiduity and unflinching independence. It is by the latter quality that this journal has been distinguished in the past and will be characterized in the future. The Pall Mall Gazetic in the livery of a party or in the train of a Minister might still retain its name, but it would be the mere shadow of its former self. We know not how to account for the curious rumor which, after a four in the provinces, made its appearance yesterday in a Sunday journal, and which told the world that this was to become a Ministerin lorgan—Oredat Judous! It has been, is now, and will be our boast to judge each question on its merits as it riese, to have neither party nor programme, and to keep true to our old traditions of liberty and independence."

PUBLIC OPINION.

Senator Hampton has taken the right posi-tion in the Kellogg matter, and he will be backed by the most intelligent sentiment of the South. It won't do follow the leadership of Ben Hill.—[Louisville Post The present Congress is a wart on the body

politic. It has neither use or beauty, and is simply a indeous excresence which would make our Government shapely were it removed.—[Springfield (Ohio) Republic (Rep.)

In the absence of a personal declaration by each delegate, it will be difficult to say just how the Prinsylvania delegation will vote at Chicago until after the first ballot is taken. -[Pulladelphia Press (Rep.)

BOUND TO STICK TO WASHBURNE.

From The Chicago Evening Journal (Rep.)

Again, and once for all, we declare that,
while perfectly well aware that Mr. Washburne is himself averse to his candidacy because General Grant is in
the field, he is, nevertheless, and will continue to be, the
candidate of those who propose to make him the President of the United States, if they possibly can. They
are in right-down earnest about the matter, and cannot
be deterred from their purpose by daily repetitions of
the scale announcement that "Mr. Washburne is not a
candidate." They know that, if nominated, Mr. Washburne could not refuse to rum, and that, if elected, he
would not refuse to serve—and that is enough for them
to know.

BLAINE MEN IN THE OHIO DELEGATION.

From The Columbus (0,1 Disputes (Ind.)

We copy from THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE a
table of estimates of the preferences of the delegations
to the Chicago Convention. By these fixures Mr. Blaine
lacks 100 votes of a nomination, and Grant 153. It
will be seen that THE TRIBUSE divides the New-York
and Pennsylvania delegations. Whether the result will
instify its figures in this regard, time alone will tell.
We hope that 19 will. There is an inaccuracy, however,
in the estimate of the Ohio delegation. THE TRIBUSE
gives Sherman the entire vote, when it is well known
that at least nine of the delegates are out and out
Blishe men; even more than this number is claimed by
the followers of the "Plumed Knight." We should like
to see The TRIBUSE'S figures confirmed, and Ohio's vote
cast as a unit for Mr. Sherman, but we fear that such a
result cannot be secured at the National Convention.

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Workying washburne.

From The Hartford Courant (Rep.)

Mr. Washburne is a "dabster" at an explanation. From the safe retreat of Maine he declares that his affection for Grant is unabated and that his efforts to secure Grant's nomination are unceasing. Except in words, he has a queer way of showing it, and his words will probably convince none of the Grant men in Hilmost unless the so-called Washburne men in Cook County go to the Springfield Convention and vote for Graut. As the case stands, Mr. Blaine has reason to be well pleased with the Washburne diversion in Hilmost. And if Mr. Washburne is succere in saying that he will not take the nomination, he must be pleased at his own prospects, for there is a flavor about this last transaction that will prevent his being a general favorice. Have the "Grangers" of the West taken up Mr. Washburne against his will?

THE NORTHWEST AGAINST A THIRD TERM.
From The Chicago Tribune (Rep.) The Northwestern States, comprising a solid Republican section, will be almost unananously opposed to the third-term candidate. Ohlo, which is the only State that holds an October election, will east forty-four to the third-term candidate. Onto, which is the only State that holds an October election, will east forty-four votes against him. Indians, which is the most important, because the most doubtful, of the Northwestern States, will east a three-fourths vote against him. Iowa will east her twenty-two votes solid against him. Wisconsin will cast intecten votes against him, and only one for him. Michigan will east twenty-two votes against him. Kansas will cast ten votes against him. Taougat the Conventions have not yet been held in Minnesota and Nebraska, it is shready morally certain that the sixteen votes of those two States will be east against third-termism. In illinois, third term will not be able to get larly more than eighteen to twenty out of the forty-two votes, and the National Convention will not count any votes undarly obtained. Of these sighteen votes which he may possibly receive from Elimois, all will come from Demogratic districts, with the single exception of the La Salle District, which the third-termers have secured by cheating and overreaching taotics. Of the twenty-four votes against him, all will be supplied by a Republican State and by Republican districts, including the Galena District, where General Grant lives. Of the 200 votes which him to Northwestern States, including fillinois, will east in the Chicago Convention, General Grant will not receive more than twenty to twenty-five